Threatening weather; rain.

"The Coming Woman"---PublicLibray 4196 What Will She Wear

Let her settle it herself. But what about the coming man? That little fellow of yours who is going to grow up and be President some day? What he is to wear this year is the point.

WHERE THEY PREACH

NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE AP-

POINTMENTS HANDED DOWN.

Last Session Closed Yesterday with

the Benediction of Bishop War-

ren, at Logansport.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 1 .- The North

Indiana M. E. Conference adjourned about

1 o'clock to-day. The committee on educa-

tion recommended that \$2,000 be raised for

DePauw University. Officers of conference

Epworth League were chosen as fol-

lows: President, J. K. Walts; vice pres-

ident, L. A. Beeks; secretary, C. M. Hollo-

peter; treasurer, M. A. Marlin. The treas-

missions, an increase of \$858. All other

collections showed increases, except Amer-

ican Bible Society and conference claim-

ants. Dr. David H. Moore, editor of the

Western Christian Advocate, addressed the

conference. Chauncey King was elected

registrar of the conference. A resolution

was adopted censuring a special agent of

the Central Traffic Association for alleged

discourtesy, but thanking the association

ated relation and Rev. Rogers

for favors. Rev. Wright was given a su-

supernumerary relation. Revs. Randolph

and Field were granted effective relations.

The following were admitted to the confer-

ence on trial: David D. Smith, Ray J.

Wade, C. E. Hollopeter, Charles H. Metz,

James E. Ferris, William A. Gries, Edwin

L. Jones, S. M. Harter, C. A. Rowland,

Frank M. Sandifur, and S. C. Heston.

Bishop Warren offered prayer and made

an address, after which the appointments

were read, as follows:

were read, as follows:

Fort Wayne District—F. T. Simpson, presiding elder. Angola, J. E. Erwin; Auburn, J. F. Waltz; Avilla, E. B. Westhafer; Blufton, C. U. Wade; Bobo, George C. Cocking; Churubusco, J. M. Haines; Coesse, W. P. Barton; Decatur, E. T. Gregg. Fort Wayne—Berry-street, C. C. Cissell; St. Paul's, J. M. Stewart; Simpson, J. W. Paschall; Trinity, H. M. Johnson; Wayne-street, J. H. Beckford. Fremont, R. C. Jones; Garrett, G. B. Work; Geneva, J. Chamness; Geneva circuit, Grant Tecters; Harland, Lewis Reeves; Hoagland, Charles Tinker; Huntertown, S. J. Mellinger; Huntington, F. G. Browne; Leo, A. E. Sarah; Markle, O; E. Wilcox; Monroeville, W. E. Murray; New Haven, Lincoln Steer; Ossian, S. C. Norris; Poneto, supplied by J. T. Foster; Roanoke, C. M. Hollopeter; Uniondale, J. C. Zimmerman; Wolf Lake, D. D. Smith.

Goshen District—C. G. Hudson, presiding elder. Albion, C. B. Wilcox; Bristol, T. F. Frech; Butler, C. E. Disbro; Butler circuit, C. E. Hollopeter; Corunna, F. J. Speckein; Elkhart, J. H. Jackson; Elkhart circuit, to

C. E. Hollopeter; Corunna, F. J. Speckein; Elkhart, J. H. Jackson; Elkhart circuit, to be supplied. Goshen—First Church, E. L. Semans; Fifth-avenue, B. Sawyer. Hamilton, U. A. Foster; Hudson and Ashley, J. W. Walsh; Kendallville, A. S. Wooten; Lagrange, W. R. Suman; Leesburg, M. R. Plerce; Ligonier, J. A. Beatty; Lima, M. J. Stright; Middleberry, W. D. Smith; Milford, W. P. Herron; Aishawaka, B. A. Kemp; Nappanee, R. J. B. ewington; New Paris, C. E. Parsons; Orland, J. A. Sumwalt; Osceola, C. H. Murray; Valentine, R. L. Semans; Wakarusa, A. L. Weaver; Wawaka, A. H. McKee; Waterloo, T. L. Erloughes; Wolcottville, F. E. Knox.

Kokomo District—M. S. Marble, presiding elder. Alto, W. W. Martin; Arcadia, A. J. Carey; Atlanta, S. H. Stokes; Bunker Hill, C. E. Davis, Center, A. A. Turner; Cicero, T. H. C. Beall; Converse, J. O. Bills; Elwood, T. M. Guild; Galveston, T. J. Johnston; Goldsmith, W. J. Bogue; Greentown, O. S. Harrison Jolietville, J. H. Walters. Kokome—Mulberry-street, W. D. Parr; Marklin-avenue, D. H. Guild, Logansport—Broadway, H. J. Norris; Marketstreet, W. R. Wones; Wheatland-street, M. A. Harland. New Britton, O. V. L. Harbrus; New Waverly, E. A. McClintock; Noblesville F. M. Stone; Peru, E. E. Neal; Point Isabel, T. S. Stamm; Russiaville, R. S. Reed; Santa Fe, J. M. B. Reeves; Scircleville, J. L. Hutchins; Sharpsville, J. L. Radcliffe; Sheridan, C. H. Wilkinson; Tipton, D. C. Woolpert; Walton, A. A. Pittenger; Westfield, J. T. Felton; Windtail, J. H. Curry.

Muncie District—H. N. Herrick, presiding elder, Albany, D. G. Murray; Albany Cir-

ger; Westfield, J. T. Felton; Windtall, J. H. Curry.

Muncie District—H. N. Herrick, presiding elder. Albany, D. G. Murray; Albany Circuit, Ell Davis; Alexandria, A. J. Davis; Anderson—Ind'sna-avenue, J. C. Darwin; Meridian-street, G. N. Eldridge; Noblestreet, W. S. Stewart, Anderson circuit, W. J. Waltz; Biainc E. L. Jones; Dunkirk, C. E. White; Eaton, D. W. Greene; Fairmount, J. W. Osborn; Farmland, P. J. Allbright; Fortville, F. N. Lacy; Frankton, W. E. Grace; Gas City, Millard A. Pell; Gaston, F. A. Fish; Hartford City, L. A. Beeks; Ingalls, E. J. Mazos; Jonesboro, T. Stabler; Lapel, J. B. Cook; McCordsville, J. H. Slack; Millgrove, J. Z. Barrett; Montpelier, H. C. Smith, Muncie—Avondale and Whitely, G. A. Wilson; High-street, G. H. Hill, Muncie circuit, J. T. Balle; New Burlington, J. J. Fred and James E. Ferris;

Hill. Muncie circuit, J. T. Baile; New Bur-ington, J. J. Fred and James E. Ferris; Pendleton, E. F. Hasty; Pennville, J. D. Froan; Perkinsville, R. C. Jones; Redkey, C. W. Lynch; Stima, B. S. Hollopeter; Sum-nittville, J. A. Ruley; Upland, J. C. White; Yorktown, J. McEwee. Richmond District—A. E. Mahin, presid-

Richmond District—A. E. Mahin, presiding elder. Cadiz. M. C. Pittinger: Cambridge City, J. H. Harwell; Centerville, C. A. Rowand; Charlottesville, E. F. Albertson; Dublin, C. W. Smith; Fountain City, A. Cone; Greenfield, M. E. Nethercut; Hagerstown, A. G. Neal; Kennard, S. F. Harton; Knightstown, A. S. Preston; Lynn, P. E. Powell; Middletown, W. H. Pierce; New Castle, C. H. Brown; Philadelphia, H. H. Compton; Portland, L. M. Krider. Richmond—First Church, W. H. Daniel; Grace Church, L. J. Naftzger; Third Church, C. H. Metz; Fifth-street Church, M. J. Magor. Ridgeville, J. W. Bowen; Spiceland, F. W. Sanuter; Trenton, J. T. Ramsey; Union City, W. M. Nelsor; Williamsburg, Henry Lacy; Winchester, J. W. Cain.

Warsaw District-J. A. Lewellen, pre-

Warsaw District—J. A. Lewellen, presiding elder. Akron. B. F. Snyder; Andrews, Charles Harvey; Atwood, W. F. Spitz; Bippus, S. C. Heston; Bourbon, I. W. Singer; Claypool, U. S. A. Bridge; Columbia City, C. King; Denver, J. A. Patterson; Inwood, D. S. Jones; Lafountaine, J. W. Baker; Lagro, J. D. Belt; Larwill, W. B. Freeland; Macy, J. W. Tillman; Marion—First Church, J. M. Driver; Grace Church, J. S. Cain. Marion Circuit, F. M. Kemper; Mentone, M. H. Mott; Mexico, R. H. Smith; Mount Aetna, P. S. Cook; North Manchester, J. B. Ford; North Webster, A. M. Patterson; Pierceton, J. B. Alleman; Roann, W. T. A. Wnite; Silver Lake, supplied by Charles Frilbey; South Whitley, Martin Canse; Sweetzer, W. B. Randolph; Wabash, A. W. Lamport; Wabash Circuit, C. E. Wright; Van Buren, J. B. Cozens; Warren, H. Bridge; Warsaw, S. Light.

Fight with Car Robbers.

ELYRIA. O., April 1.—Detective Muldowny, of the Lake Shore road, brought here to-day a prisoner whom he captured on a freight train between here and Toledo. Six men boarded the train, five of them entering a car, while the sixth stood guard. Muldowny, who saw them get on, crept forward over the train and, after a fight, captured the one who was on watch. The men inside the car took alarm and began firing throught the roof and sides of the

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Let us help you to decide. Our new line of spring atlire for children is big enough and comprehensive enough, and has varieties and novelties enough to make us believe we can please everybody. We can please 'em with prices, too. \$2 to \$12 for Children's Outfits.

THE WHEN

SECOND SECOND Of Marott

And in habits as well, I should

A hat would now cover his black locks, Instead of his former headgear;
And in place of his old, greasy blanket,
A stylish, new suit would appear.

the mocrasins formerly worn. e now would most certainly From the very best house in the pair of GEORGE J. MA-

No Tunnel! No Smoke! No Choking Sensation! On and After April 1, 1895, ALL THROUGH TRAINS

FOUR ROUTE Will Arrive and Depart from ST. LOUIS

New Merchants' Bridge And Elevated Railway

A "Daylight Ride" into St. Louis! No Smoky and Dirty Tunnel! A Beautiful Ride of Four Miles along the River Front! ALL TRAINS ENTER

NEW UNION STATION. E. O. McCORMIUK, D. B. MARTIN, Pass. Traffic Manager. Gen'l Pass. and Tkt Agt. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. R. R. CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 38, 12:30 a. m.; No. 32, 9:15 a. m.; No. 30, 11:45 a. m.; No. 38, 7:30 p. m.; No. 34, 10:55 p. m.

For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois street.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE

(Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.) THE

CHICAGO SHORT LINE

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS,
ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS,
3:55 p. m.
3:25 a. m. on, daily, 11:20 a. m.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

FIRE INSURANCE

Drs. Coughlin & Wilson, Dentists

WAGON WHEAT 54^c

ACME MILLING COMPANY,

352 West Washington street.

OMAHA, Neb., April 1.—The South Omaha postoffice was robbed of \$5,000 last night by cracksmen. The work was not discovered until to-day. It was an ideal night for a robbery, because the rain kept people off the streets. A hole as large as a lead pencil was bored in the top of the combination lock, just above the knob. The tumblers were then turned until the safe was unlocked. The wooden drawers where registered letters, money orders and cash were kept were taken out and carried away. A large amount of stamps were also taken. The outer door of the vanilt in the basement was also opened in the same way, but the knobs on the inner doors were knocked off with a sledge-hammer. In this vault was \$3,500 worth of stamps, but the thieves did not take any of them, swidently searching for money.

car. More than twenty shots were fired, one bullet passing through the detective's coat. With the help of the train crew Muldowny succeeded in fastening the robbers inside the car, but they broke open the door and jumped from the train as it was running twenty miles an hour. Seven cases of fine shoes were stolen by the thieves. A MOTHER'S CRIME. he Cuts the Throats of Two of Her

Children and Spares Another. COLUMBUS, O., April 1.-Last Saturday estate man residing at Grove City, a village eight miles southeast of Columbus, arrived in the city with her three children-Annie, aged fourteen; Maud, aged twelve, and Harry, aged seven-and registered at the Park Hotel. This morning, about 8 o'clock, Mrs. Williams left the hotel, and about 3 o'clock this afternoon a chambermaid who went to the room to put in in order found two of the children, Maud and Harry, dead in bed, with their throats cut.

Harry, dead in bed, with their throats cut. There was a bloody razor on the foot of the bed. The boy had died without a struggle, but there were evidences that the girl had had a fierce fight with her inhuman mother. Annie said that when her mother went away she cautioned her not to go near the bed and to say nothing to any one about her absence. Mr. Williams arrived this afternoon and would not permit his daughter to talk. Mrs. Williams has not been found, and it is believed she has committed suicide. Domestic troubles are said to have caused the estrangement between Williams and his wife, and her subsequent acts, but he refused to talk.

Later.—Williams and his daughter were locked up at the police station pending an investigation. This evening Mrs. Williams was arrested. She showed no evidence of insanity, and told the story of the horrible crime in a calm voice. She said she had made up her mind last week to kill herself and her children, and came to Columbus for that purpose. She secured some optium, and all three took the drug Saturday night. It took effect only on the little girl, Maud. She then determined to secure a razor, and waited until this morning. She first cut the boy's wrist, expecting him to bleed to death. He awakened, however, and then she cut his throat. The body of Maud was not touched by the razor. Mrs. Williams said she then asked Annie to let her cut her wrist, but the child begged so piteously she lost courage and left the hotel, intending to drown herself. She said it then occurred to her that Annie might be accused of the crime, and she changed her mibd and went to the house of a friend, Mrs. John C. Lester, in another part of the town, where she was found this evening.

Annie was a witness of the murder of her little brother. She says when her mother went away from the hotel the latter cautioned her not to leave the room for fitteen or twenty minutes. Annie waited and then went to her father's office in the city and delivered to him a note which her mother's request, that the two ch

SEEKING A SETTLEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.-A local paper states that at a meeting recently held here, at which were present some of the best known grain merchants of St. Louis, who were formerly associated together under the commercial title of the Merchants' Elevator Company, which went out of business in 1890 to be succeeded by the St. Louis United Elevator Company, measures were enacted which promise to unfold a sensation. Proceeding, the paper says: "The St. Louis Elevator Company was founded by Capt. D. P. Slattery, in 1886, the Captain having associated with him J. M. Thompson, F. C. Thompson, I. M. Harris D. Block, R. H. Kern, W. T. Anderson, Judge H. D. Laughlin and others. Captain Slattery was president and general manager of the company, having a majority of the stock of the con-cern. At the time it was sold to the trust Captain Slattery and members of his fam-ily held 1,477. of the 1,750 shares in existily held 1877. of the 1,750 shares in existence. Only a partial settlement was made with the stockholders at the time the company sold out to the trust, and it is said that all subsequent efforts to effect a settlement of the affairs of the concern have been futile. The late consultation resulted in the appointment of a committee consisting of D. Block, Henry D. Laughlin, Robert H. Kern and W. T. Anderson to bring about a settlement. The company was instructed to place the matter in the courts for adjudication.

for adjudication.

Mr. W. T. Anderson, one of those interested, when seen, said; "The strangest feature is that we cannot account for about \$35,000 or \$40,000 worth of wheat that was in the elevator. Slattery was president and in full control. I cannot see how it was that it got away without some one knowing it. We had \$100,000 worth of bonds on the elevator which we never ordered him to sell, but We had \$100,000 worth of bonds on the elevator which we never ordered him to sell, but they are not accounted for. They were issued to borrow money on wheat, that being the easier way to raise collateral. He claims to have taken them up himself after selling the wheat; that he paid the money and took the bonds. The bank accounts will show whether he did or not. He ran the bulk of the business but he had no right to sell the bonds without orders from the board of directors. We got back what we invested, but we want the profits."

WONDERFUL RIFLE.

German Invention That Eclipses Any Firearm Now in Use.

BALTIMORE, April 1 .- Captain Morschlager, of the steamship La Campine, now in port, visited Fort McHenry to-day and exhibited to the soldiers a new German repeating rifle, with which he did remarkable shooting. The rifle is one of the first made by the German government from a brand-new invention of Mausier, the great German firearms inventor. In appearance it is something like the Krag-Jorgensen military riffe, now being adopted by the United States army, but for shooting it has eclipsed anything yet made. It is of thirty-two calibre and the barrel is made of three tubes, one inside the other, on the same plan as the Krupp gun. The inner tube is rifled, and of hard, tempered steel. The powder used is a smokeless nitro-glycerine explosive, which makes little report and no smoke. Fired at the height of the shoulder the bullet will go nearly two miles before its force is spent, and at two thousand yards it would pierce the bodies of seven men placed one behind the other. a brand-new invention of Mausier, the great

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS INDIGNANT. Shiloh Battlefield Association Ignored

in Appointments. MONTICELLO, Ill., April 1.-The members of the Shiloh Battlefield Association feel indignant that their association has been ignored in the appointment of the secretary of the Shiloh commission, as they had asked for this position as a slight recognition for what the association has done in organizing the movement and in carrying it forward. The appointment of Cadle, of Iowa, as chairman, and Seed, of lowa, as secretary, ignores not only the association, but the State of Illinois, which had more troops in the battle than any State in the Union. Yet it has no representation on the commission whatever. A syndicate of wealthy men has offered to furnish the money for the purchase of the entire battlefield by the association.

General Prentiss Leaves for Shiloh. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 1.-General B. M. Prentiss, one of the two surviving generals who took part in the battle of Shiloh, left to-day for the battlefield, to be present at the unveiling of the monument on April 5. General Prentiss will be the only one of the surviving generals present on this

Probable Murder at Cincinnati. Probable Murder at Cincinnati.

NATI, April 1.—An outgoing train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road ran over and horribly mangled a man lying apparently dead or unconscious on the track within the city limits last night. To-day the body was identified as that of George Dosmner, of Fairmount, a painter. He had gone yesterday to collect a bill, and it is supposed he was followed by robbers, knocked down, robbed and left dead or unconscious on the track, so that the train might destroy evidence of murder.

GENERAL O. P. GOODING DECLARED A LUNATIC AT WASHINGTON.

Experts Testified He Was as Crazy as the Madman That Assassinated President Garfield.

CLEVELAND'S LIFE IN PERIL

GOODING THOUGHT THE PRESIDENT WAS HIS DEADLY ENEMY.

Author of a Book That Contains Many Known Democratic Orator.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 1.-There is every reason to believe that the prompt action of the authorities in to-day committing Gen. Oliver P. Gooding, of this city, to the insane asylum has averted a tragedy such as plunged the Nation into mourning when, a few years ago, Guiteau assassinated President Garfield. For Gooding is unjoubtedly as insane as was Guiteau, and his mania took the same form-the belief that the Nation could be saved from an impending catastrophe only by the death of the chief executive, and that he himself was ordained by God to perform the deed. Gooding has long been known in Washington. His history is a remarkable parallel to Guiteau's. Like that unhappy man, he has for years suffered from religious nysterie, culminating finally in his belief in his divine mission. Like Guiteau, too, he believed that he had been unjustly treated by the President. Gooding's services for the Democratic party are undeniaole. Up to the campaign of 1884 he had served in the regular army. During the war he had conducted himself with distinguished gallantry and his name was known to almost every fighting soldier in the army. Consequently, when, in the campaign of 1884, he offered his services to the agerly accepted. His work was almost exclusively among the old soldiers in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, etc., and after the battle was won the committee was extravagant in its praises of his work. Gooding felt himself entitled to recognition at President Cleveland's hauds. He asked for retirement, with the rank of brigadier general, a pro-Gooding's belief, had done nothing in comparison with his own services. Mr. Cleve-Gooding's wishes, and the disappointed officer gradually nurtured a feeling of resentment against Mr. Cleveland, which afterward developed into a frantic hatred that unsettled his mind. He conceived the mania that there was a gigantic conspiracy to assassinate him, Mr. Cleveland being the chief of the conspirators. Not long ago he found his way into Mr. Cleveland's private office and there gave vent to the cent-up hatred and bitterness of his many years' disappointment. His manner became so alarming that Mr. Cleveland was compelled to summon assistance and have him summarily removed. Singularly enough, the authorities gave no further heed to him. Within the past month he published a book, in which he charged that the President was endeavoring to have him murdered and that Mr. Cieveland had brought about the Ford Theater disaster in the

hope that Gooding might be killed along with a score of other clerks. The climax of the unfortunate man's insanity came on Saturday night, when he told a friend that he was desperate and that he was about to take a final step. He was almost without resources, he said, all his property being gone save a small lot in Indianapolis. His book had been a financial failure and he saw but one way to save himself from the persistent designs upon his life. The same remedy that would rid him forever of secret persecutions and attempts on his life would rescue the Nation from impending ruin. His auditor, knowing of Gooding's previous visit to Mr. Cleveland and knowing that he always went neavily armed, immediately read the unhappy man's crazed design. Marshal Wilson was notified, and that night summonses were served on various persons who had known Gooding for many years to appear to-day before a court to testify as to his sanity. Gooding, too, was notified to appear, but he did not come. Dr. W. W. Godding, the superintendent of the District Insane Asylum, who was one of the experts in the Guiteau case, testified to-day as to the similarity between Guiteau and Gooding, saying that Gooding appeared to him to be a second Guiteau, and that he was a dangerous lunatic to be at large. All the

other testimony was to the same effect. When the marshal's deputies undertook to arrest Gooding to-night the man's dangerous nature fully displayed itself. He is a man of powerful physique and threw off the two deputies as though they were children. He became violent and fought like a tiger. When he was finally overpowered and searched a heavy revolver, with every chamber loaded, was found upon him. Gooding has a brother who now resides in Indiana, and who has been hitherto providing for him. The unhappy man's fate has caused much sympathy, but it is not doubted that but for his removal to-day to a place of confinement he would have murdered the President at the first opportunity.

GENERAL GOODING'S BOOK.

Extracts from a Remarkable Publication-"The People's Only Bible." WASHINGTON, April 1 .- General Gooding, who was to-day declared a mad man, is the author of a remarkable book called 'The People's Holy Bible." It is full of sensatenal charges. One sentence reads: "From their graves the 150 murdered dead cry out to the American people, 'Hang rover Cleveland higher than Haman General Gooding recently offered the book at the congressional library for copyright. and it was then that the question of his sanity was raised. The author describes his book as "founded on the declaration of American independence and the astronomic

accounts of creation or evolution." Ten years ago the Democratic national committee ranked Gen. Oliver P. Gooding as one of the most effective campaign orators in the service of the party. General Gooding received the personal thanks of President Cleveland for what he did in the campaign of 1884. He is a graduate of West Point and made a gallant record on the Union side during the war, which added much to his effectiveness as a Democratic campaign orator. He was particularly strong in the old soldier communities, and the national committee made use of him in New York and Indiana in Cleveland's first presidential campaign. After the war Gen. Gooding lived in Washington. His brother, David S. Gooding, of Indiana, was marshal

where he served. After practicing law in Washington, General Gooding went West and established himself in St. Louis. He became a police commissioner, and subsequently announced himself as a candidate for Governor of Missouri. When President Cleveland entered on his second term Gen. Gooding came to Washington, and has been here most of the time since. So far as the usual affairs of life are concerned, he seemed well able to take care of himself. He lived at one of the hotels.

In "The People's Holy Basie the author says the perfect religious liberty consequent upon the American revolution led the way to his discovery of the entire truth concerning creation, life and salvation, or the true story of the world. Up to the time of his discovery there had been two theories as to the origin of man. One of these which he seems to regard as very nearly correct in a crude way, he calls the people's, or natural, religion. He describes how the first couple "evoluted" from the earth, met, admired each other, courted, and were married by nature without the intervention of priest or law. At first men's ideas of hell and heaven were confined entirely to this life. They urged the importance of living in accordance with the moral law, if people wanted to be in a mental heal in this life. Hell was a dark cave in the earth called nades, in which the greatest criminals of the community were confined. They called one the devil, because he deviled or tormented them, in time dreams started the idea of a future life, and that there were gods. Before they began to bury dead bodies man saw the dead body of his fellow-man decay and become invisible, and subsequently dreamed of seeing him as he appeared in life. Having seen the body decay and become invisible, he thought that it could not be the body appearing to him in a dream, so he concluded that the body must have had a spirit in it that presented to him in a dream the same appearance that the body presented to his eyesight when alive. Hence his belief in a soul, or that there is a spir

Men looked up to the sun and saw that it gave them warmth and made things grow. They felt grateful, and worshiped the sun. Soft light it gave at night, and they worshiped the moon, and finally when the moon was away they worshiped the stars for their help. Finally they conceived the idea that it was not the sun that caused vegetation to grow, but an invisible spirit in the sun. They were in the habit of saying that it was good in the spirit of the sun to cause them to feel so well in the sunshine, and cause food to grow for them. So they got to calling it good, and, finally dropping one letter, called it God, and that is the way the word God came.

And thus came natural religion, the people's holy religion and the people's God. They enjoyed liberty in religion and politics until a cunning old chief, elected by the people, observing their superstition, played on them the monarch trick. He first impressed upon them the lie that God was almighty, and then falsely told them that their idea of creation was all wrong; that God had created nature, sun, moon, stars and man; that, having created them, God alone had the right to rule them, and that God had authorized him to deliver his orders to them and they must obey or he would punish them in an awful hell forever. The author's own story of the world gives first the answer to the question, "Whence comes man and whither is he going?" To these questions he answers: "Whence comes man and whither i "Space. Space is that shoreless ocean of everlasting matter, so finely disintegrated that not a single atom can be seen, even through a microscope. In this ocean float the invisible germs of all life." General Gooding says he was born at Moscow, Rush county, Indiana, on Jan. 29, 1835. His father was a friend of Henry Clay, and, like most of his neighbors, came

from Kentucky. Young Gooding was appointed a cadet at West Point by the lat Thomas A. Hendricks, who, he says, was his lifelong friend. He was with Farragut and Butler at New Orleans. He then commanded at Baton Rouge, and went up Red river with General Banks. After the war he lived at St. Louis. While there he says he was knocked out of a brigadier-ship by Pulitzer. The secession merchants gave Pulitzer \$40,000 to lie to the President and so prevent the author's advancement. That was in 1884. He advocated the election of Marmaduke for Governor and Cockrell and Vest to the Senate, and all three in the senate of the senate. three in return were trying to have h murdered, because two years previous had published a pamphlet in which proved that secession was wrong.

Specimens of what General Gooding can do are as follows:

"It is now two years since the cunning criminal, Vest, got the low, tricky Cleveland to take the office of head chief of their infamous criminal plot, and furnished him a written copy of the infamous criminal programme they wanted him to carry out. "Under Cleveland's chieftainship have been committed 150 murders and millions of property have been destroyed by the of property have been destroyed by the

"Among the murdered by secret poisor generals, B. F. Butler, N. P. Banks and Beauregard. Among the distinguished civilians were the great war Governor, A. G. Curtin, O. W. Holmes and Frank Hatton, by secret poisoning in their food. Here in Washington, by secret poisoning. in Washington, by secret poison in their food, Senators Colquitt and Vance, and Stockbridge while in Chicago. and Stockbridge while in Chicago.

"In this city were murdered by the tumbling down of a part of Ford's Theater twenty-two men at one time. Cockrell told me that Mrs. Cleveland tried very hard to get Cleveland to prevent these murders, but that he would not do anything to prevent them. He also said that Mrs. Cockrell went to see Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland about it, but that he would not do anything. These are the facts that demand the impeachment and removal of Grover Cleveland from the presidency and his prosecution and execution. prosecution and execution

"From their graves the 150 murdered dead cry out to the American people, 'Hang Grover Cleveland higher than Haman.' "In these matters I am glad to know that I have the sympathy of the great Senator from New York, David B. Hill, who is a bright and glorious contrast to the low, tricky criminal, Grover Cleveland."

DEPEW ON EDUCATION.

Address at the Convocation of Chica-

CHICAGO, April 1.-The convocation of Chicago University was held in the Audilivered the address. In the course of his remarks Mr. Depew said: "The best use to which wealth can be applied is to assist these great universities which are educating the youth of our land. This institution. which owes its existence to the beneficence the proper use of wealth accumulated by a man of genius. So is Vanderbilt and so are the older colleges, as they have received the benefacation of generous, appreciative and patriotic wealth. But in view of the dangers which are about us and of the difficulties which are before us we cannot rely upon what the rich may give or what philanthropists or generosity or wisdom may suggest. The State has already done weil in the common schools; it has done better in the high schools and better still in the final opportunity which it gives in many cases for a liberal education. It would be a long step forward in populariz-ing higher education if the government had established at Washington a great national university. As at Oxford or Cambridge there are historic colleges with foundations run-ning back for hundreds of years and each ning back for hundreds of years and each having its own traditions, but all part of the university, so in every State there would be colleges, each having its own merits and traditions and all leading to the grand university which would represent the culture of the new world—the university of the United States."

NEW YORK, April 1.—The efforts to break the will of the late J. H. Hood Wright have collapsed. When the case was called this morning before Surrogate Arnold, ex-Surrogate Ransom, counsel for the contestants, arose and said: The contestants and other persons interested in Mr. Wright's \$3,000,000 are scattered over the face of the earth—some in Europe and some in the West. We have determined to withdraw objections to the will, and desire to have an order to that effect. Francis Lynde Stetson, appearing for Mrs. Wright, said there had been no settlement of any kind, and that he had been perfectly willing to proceed with the case. The contestants who have withdrawn are the sons of Charles Hood Wright, a brother of the deceased. Collapse of a Will Contest.

Half-Fare Rates for Educators. David S. Gooding, of Indiana, was marshal of the District of Columbia under President Johnson. General Gooding himself was a deputy marshal, and the proceedings against him to-day were instituted in the office that all necessary preliminary arrangements

have been perfected and that a half-rate fare has been secured for members of the association. Each of the morning sessions of the association will be devoted to the discussion of a special discussion. The debate will begin with the reading of papers prepared by educators of experience, followed by an expression of opinion. All addresses are limited to five minutes. The topics selected are as follows: (1) "The Co-ordination of Studies in Elementary Education;" (2) "The Duty and Opportunity of the Schools in Promoting Patriotism and Good Citizenship;" (3) "The Instruction and Improvement of Teachers now at Work in the Schools."

POLICE BOARD SCORED.

Peppery Letter from Judge Scott to the Omaha Commissioners.

OMAHA, Neb., April 1 .- For two weeks the Board of Police Commissioners has been investigating the Omaha police force. District Judge Scott has frequently charged from the bench that the board winked at lawlessness and he was subpoenaed to testify on the subject. He refused to do so and sent the board a letter, in which he

"You have not now and never had any intention of investigating the police department. You know that and the people know it. You would stultify your board if you attempted it. Your command upon me is not sincere, is Pickwickian. If the dead should arise and hold a ghost dance before you proclaiming the rottenness of the police department, made so by you, it would be only a ghost dance before official ghosts as auditors. Nothing would come of it. Your board is, and has been, packed in favor of gambling and prostitution and against the enforcement of law and order. If the police department has been boodling with gamblers and prostitutes, you gave "You have not now and never had any in-If the police department has been boodling with gamblers and prostitutes, you gave it authority to do so. You taught it the lesson and are, and have been for years, a party to that boodling. Your board has used its official machinery to foster and protect crime in this city—gambling and prostitution. I refuse to obey you."

WATER WAS TOO LOW

FIVE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL HURT BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Massachusetts Tannery Destroyed-The Smokestack Blown High in the Air and the Chimney Wrecked.

WOBURN, Mass., April 1 .- One of the four eighty-horse power steam boilers connected with the large tannery and currying shop of Lorin & Jones, Corn street, exploded early this morning. Five men were instantly killed, one win die from his injuries and several are painfully hurt. The force of the explosion wrecked the tanhery buildings and several dwelling houses in the neighborhood were damaged. The property loss is unknown, but is large. The AUSTIN CLEMENTS, head currier, leaves

widow and two children.
PATRICK McCONIGLE, oiler, leaves FRANK McMAHON, currier, leaves a vidow and two children.
PATRICK MULTALLY, fireman, leaves PATRICK RILEY, currier, unmarried.

Octavius Sanders, colored night fireman, is fatally injured. The others injured are: John Kenney, currier, bad scalp wound: Patrick Keefe, currier, scalp wound and several burns; William Randish, currier, hip fractured; James Ryan, currier, burns and contusions; John Tracey, currier, burned about the face. All the killed and weunded belonged in Woburn.

There had been trouble with one of the boilers for some time, and early this morning John Parker, foreman of the plant, was called to the boiler room to see if it could not be fixed. It was found that the water supply could not be satisfactorily adjusted, but this was partly remedied, By the time the tannery opened for the day it was thought that the boiler was all right. Five minutes before 7 o'clock Mr. Parker entered the boiler room and ordered that the whistle be blown to start the works. The rope attached to the whistle was pulled and instantly there was a fearful explosion. The big iron smoke stack on the boiler house was blown high in the air and fell across the roof of the shop, and the tall brick chimney fell in a thousand pieces, crushing the engine room be-

When the smoke and dust cleared away a scene of wreck and ruin was revealed Men hurried from all parts of the town and the work of removing those buried un-der the ruins was begun. The pitcous cries of the injured pinned under the debris the bodies of the dead had been removed and the injured taken out. It was then found that one of the two boilers had been blown to pieces, completely wrecking the boiler house and demolishing several sheds near by. The head of the boiler fell three hungred yards from the tannery, and the boiler tubes were scattered in every direc-

tion.

The falling chimney and smoke stack wrecked the tannery building, and the structure will have to be rebuilt. The fire department was called out promptly, and the work of removing the wreckage and taking out the dead and injured was carried on under the direction of the fire chief. The tannery is a three-story brick building, and is fully insured. The boilers, which are of 150 horse power, were inspected only yesterday and declared to be all right. It is believed that the explosion was caused by the exhaustion of the water in the boiler.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Father Karminski and Twelve Fol-

OMAHA, Neb., April 1.-Father Karminski and twelve members of the St. Paul's Catholic Church were arrested to-night charged with burning that church building last week. The first warrant was served on priest Karminski. At the time of his ar-Collonade Hotel. He seemed to be considerably surprised, but made no objection to going to jail. It is alleged that the prosecution has a large number of witnesses who will swear that the fire was first set by them in the upper part of the building and them in the upper part of the building and the lower part was entirely free from fire. This is the strongest point showing that the fire was started by men who were in the building. All of the arrested men are those who are known to have been in the building on watch on the night that the church was

New York's Mysterious Murder. RAHWAY, N. J., April 1.—Inquiry among the colored people of this place regarding the probable identity of the woman whose mutilated body was found at Waterby mutilated body was found at waterby Place and Sixth avenue, New York, Sunday morning, and near whose body was found a bit of paper indicating that she may have been from Rahway, settles the may have been from Rahway, settles the fact that the only person who could at all fill the description of the murdered woman is missing. This is a young colored woman known here by the name of Pearl Ivory and who was recently in the employ of a family on Elm avenue. She was suspected of taking some jewelry from her employer's house and disappeared some time ago. A young colored man, who was supposed to be from New York, frequently called to see her. An effort is being made to find a trace of her in Newark.

The Delaware Senatorial Contest. DOVER, Del., April 1.—The Republicans to-day resumed their original position in the senatorial contest, only the three candidates who first aspired to the office being voted for. But one ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Higgins, 2; Addicks, 5; Massey, 4; Ridgely, 9; Pennewill, 1; Bayard 1

Over 1,000 Women Vote. HAMILTON. O., April 1.—The present incumbent, Mayor C. S. Bosch, Democrat, was re-elected to-day by 700 plurality. The Democrats elected the remainder of their ticket with the exception of one assessor. Over one thousand women voted, but they elected none of their sex.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY

GERMANY'S GREAT STATESMAN EIGHTY YEARS OLD YESTERDAY.

Friedrichsruhe, the Home of the Admirers of the Grand Old Man.

SPEECH TO 4,000 STUDENTS

GERMANS ADVISED TO PRESERVE WHAT TERRITORY THEY HAVE.

And Not Embark in Profitiess Wars-Toast by the Kaiser at Berlin-Celebrations in This Country.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, April 1 .- All Germany united to-day and to-night in celebrating the eightleth anniversary of Prince Bismarck's birth. The celebrations have been going on for a week, but the demonstrations did not reach their climax until to-day, the birthday of the Prince. At 11 o'clock this morning a deputation

from the Zeidlich cuirassiers regiment, of which the Prince is honorary colonel, arrived in the castle in order to congratulate him. The cuirassiers were followed by a stream of other deputations, including one composed of university professors and another of Senators from Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen. The weather this morning was glorious. By 8 o'clock three trains, each bearing about one thousand persons, had arrived from Hamburg. In addition, great numbers of people flocked here by the various foads from the surrounding country. The railroad station was hung with garlands, flags and Chinese lanterns. The students, numbering about four thousand, who were timed to arrive here at midday had temporary headquarters at Hamburg, where at 7 o'clock this morning they met at various rallying places and marched through the streets to three separate railway stations whence they were conveyed in special trains to Aumuehie near this place. There the students were marshaled and supplied with refreshments after which they marched to Friederichsruhe. The general public was not admitted to the castle gardens where the reception was held, but thousands of persons gathered in the meadows on the other side of the stream overlooking the gardens. ARRIVAL OF THE STUDENTS.

At 12:30 p. m. the band of the Fourth Regiment of foot guards took up a position in the garden opposite the palace and played the "Hallelujah" chorus from the "Messlah" and other popular airs. Soon the strains of "Die Wacht am Rhein" were heard in the distance, announcing the approach of the students' procession. The terrace was then occupied by Prince Bismarck, his family and their numerous guests. The ladies were mostly dressed in summer toilets. The Countess Von Rantzau, daughter of Prince Bismarck, who, previous to the ceremonies, had worn deep mourning, wore a white dress, and the Countesses Herbert and William Blsmarck were similarly attired. Several of the gen-

were similarly attired. Several of the gentlemen of the Bismarck party were in uniform, but Count Von Rantzau, Count Herbert and William Bismarck were in ordinary morning dress. Prince Bismarck's sister, the Countess Von Arbim, and her two grandsons were also present.

At 1:50 p. m. the students' procession was perceived wending its way to the castle through the trees and when it emerged on the triangular space under the terrace it presented a strinkingly brilliant spectacle, the sun glistening on the drawn swords of the students and displaying to advantage the gorgeous gala uniforms of the various corps, consisting of white breeches and gauntlets and silk and velvet doublets, many colored sashes and caps ornamented with ostrich feathers. As the students were marshaled in front of the terrace and on the rising ground to the left the band played "Hell der Siegedeskranz." Prince Bismarck appeared on the terrace at 1:40 p. m. The crowds about the castle had by that time been swelled to quite twelve thousand persons. At the moment the Prince's stately form was recognized by the students and persons. At the moment the Prince's state-ly form was recognized by the students and the public there arose a mighty cheer, which echoed far and wide, and the students clashed their swords together in the air. Prince Bismarck wore a cuirassier's uni-form and was without a cloak. He raised his helmet and stood bowing until the

his helmet and stood bowing until the cheers had subsided.

The spokesman of the students' deputation, Bruch, a theological student of the University of Bonn, then ascended the tribune and conveyed to Prince Bismarck the congratulations of his fellow students, representing thirty universities, in a few well chosen words, and concluded with presenting to the Prince an address and requesting him to accept as a birthday present a handsome shaft of marble, iron, silver and gold, with symbolical figures and surmounted with the German eagle. with the German eagle. BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

Prince Bismarck, having inspected and adnired the monument, which occupied a prominent place in the corner of the terrace, advanced to the balustrade and, amid renewed cheers and clashing of swords, replied to the address of the students. The ex-Chancellor spoke for about twenty minutes, clearly and distinctly, but with less force and point than when addressing the delegations of the Reichstag and Landtag a week ago. In the course of his remarks Prince Bismarck said:

"Your masters paid me a tribute of ac-knowledgment of the past (referring to the knowledgment of the past (referring to the visit of the university professors this morning); your greetings are to me a pledge of the future that, until the middle of the next century, when I shall long have been dead, you will continue to utter the same feelings which you proclaimed to-day. What a German is enthused about in his youth, he never lets drop altogether in his mature age. That which the government of William I instilled into our hearts will always bear forth its fruits, no matter what shape the institutions of the state may take. The nationsands of Germans at the Cape of Good Hope, in America and in Australia cling with equal enthusiasm to the old father-land

"We had to fight hard battles for our national independence. The prologue was the Holstein war. We had to embark in the Hoistein war. We had to embark in the Austrian war in order to arrive at a definite entente with Austria and to obtain, so to speak, judicial separation from her. After Sadowa everyone foresaw a war with France. It was, however, advisable not to undertake such a war too soon, but to wait until the fraits of the North German union had been duly garnered. After that war there was talk that in five years more another war would follow. That was to be feared, but I used every endeavor to hinder it. We had no ground for it. We had what we wanted and to continue fighting out of sheer desire for conquest appeared to me to be Bonapartist instability and not our German way.

sheer desire for conquest appeared to me to be Bonapartist instability and not our German way.

"Since our house was built, I have always been a friend of peace, and to that end have not shunned small sacrifices. I yielded in the Carolina and Samoa Islands questions, in spite of the great value attached to colonial expansion, in order not to have to make war. There lies the advantage of the German character—seeing satisfaction in the value of our possessions without seeking dominion and privilege in political affairs. It is much easier to say what one should avoid than what one should do. Certain principles, honor and courage, forbid one to do some things, just as during army maneuvers one is forbidden to touch certain specified fields. But, as to resolutions regarding what is to happen in the future, there is no exact provision. They are dependent on the decision of others. If your friends after their opinions, your whole plan often miscarries. Positive undertakings are very difficult in politics. If they succeed one should thank God and not find fault because they fall in trifling points. Man can neither set in motion nor control the stream of time. He can only steer his boat upon it with mere or less skill. If we have come safe into harbor, as we may gather from the sounds of overwhelming approval.